being placed at the Food Controller's disposal for distribution to munition areas and to agricultural districts in time.

Summary of progress in brewing restriction

Ultimately, in March, 1918, it was decided that beer brewed in Great Britain should be of a specific gravity not exceeding 1030°.

The effect of our successive modifications of the brewing programme can be summarised as follows. The output of beer, calculated in terms of standard barrels, was :—

In 1913-14, 36,000,000 standard barrels ;
in 1915-16, 30,000,000 „ „ ;
in 1916-17, 26,000,000 „ „ ;
in 1917 to the end of the War 12,500,000 standard barrels per annum.

Although the innocuous but insipid character of this light beer was the source of a good deal of grumbling at the time, it unquestionably helped to wean millions of the workers of Britain from their pre-War proclivity to unduly heavy drinks. The old habit of stupefaction by strong ales, which led to many being not perhaps drunk, but fuddled, was permanently broken. So was the habit of men getting drunk on Saturday nights which was so prevalent amongst a section of the wage earners before the War. This is one legacy of good from the wartime work of Food Control.

Improvement in Workers' Habits

The system of food control

which had been inaugurated by Lord Devonport was continued and extended by Lord Rhondda.

Work of Lord Rhondda

One of the first decisions of the new Controller was to set up a Costing Department to examine the question of food costs with a view to